

ARMY & NAVY NEWS & NOTES

INTENSIVE TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR HAWAII GUARD IN JANUARY ISSUED

Capt. Edward F. Witsell, senior instructor of the National Guard of Hawaii, today issued the following schedule of intensive training to be used by organizations of the guard during the month of January:

Infantry Training
First week assembly—10 minutes calisthenics; 30 minutes bayonet training; 1 hour by squad, school of soldier instruction without arms, position of soldier, parade rest, eyes right (left). Right face, left face, about face.

Second week assembly—10 minutes calisthenics; 30 minutes bayonet training by squads; 1 hour school of soldier instruction without arms. Hand salute, quick time, mark time, half step, side step, back step, halt. By right (left) flank to rear, change step.

Third week assembly—10 minutes physical drill; 30 minutes bayonet training by squads; 1 hour school of soldier instruction with arms; manual of arms, present port, right, left, order arms from all positions. Rifle salute, fix bayonets, inspection arms.

Fourth week assembly—10 minutes physical drill; 30 minutes bayonet training by squads; 1 hour school of soldier instruction with arms, right (left) squad, formation of squad, right (left) dress. Take interval to right (left). Assembly march, stack arms. Take distance, march, right (left) oblique. Attendance at all drills, field officers are responsible for the training of their organizations and must take an active part in all drills. Corrections are properly made by field officers.

Bn. adjutants must be assigned for duty with a company and participate in the drills scheduled for the organization.

All members of supply companies must be present for duty at one drill period per week. The supply officer and such subordinates as he may designate must be present during the drill period of all organizations. At the drill assembly of the supply company the following schedule will be followed:

Practical work in filling requisitions and theoretical instruction in account, ability and responsibility of property.

Headquarters Companies
Band section, band practice; mounted section, same as prescribed for lettered companies. Headquarters section (adjutant and sergeant major). Practical work in administration, theoretical instruction in all routine duties of regimental headquarters staff.

Machine Gun Companies
First week's assembly—10 minutes calisthenics; 30 minutes bayonet practice (rifles may be borrowed from a lettered company for this purpose); 1 hour school of soldier instruction without arms by squads; position of soldier, parade rest, eyes right (left) right face, left face, about face.

Second week's assembly—10 minutes calisthenics; 30 minutes bayonet practice; 1 hour school of soldier instruction without arms by squads. Hand salute, quick time, mark time, half side, back step, halt, by right (left) flank, to rear, change step.

Third week's assembly—10 minutes calisthenics; 30 minutes bayonet practice; 1 hour school of squad without arms; formation of squad, right (left) dress, take interval, distance, assembly, right (left) oblique, right (left) turn, squad right (left); squad right (left) about.

Fourth week's assembly—10 minutes calisthenics; 30 minutes bayonet practice; 1 hour nomenclature care and preservation of Vickers-Maxim machine gun. Explanation of function of all parts.

Quartermaster Corps.

Assembly at least once a week of all members of this corps. Practical work in quartermaster departments, theoretical instruction in all quartermaster requisitions, issues, etc.

Ordnance department, same as quartermaster department.

Signal corps company, see special schedule.

Cavalry troop, see special schedule.

Medical Detachments.

Assembly at least once a week. Litter drill and 10 minutes calisthenics at every assembly. Practical and theoretical instruction in duties of members of hospital corps, particular attention being paid to first aid instruction for wounds, hemorrhages, burns, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, first aid to apparently drowned and fainting.

All drills must extend over a period of one hour and a half actual time exclusive of rests. Two hours drill period will give one hour and a half actual drill, allowing three ten minute rests.

Organizations must fall in for drill promptly at the time scheduled. Too much time has been lost heretofore by slowness in assembling.

Officers must prepare by study for the drills. Every movement to be given during a particular drill should have been thoroughly studied before the drill. It is thought advisable for all officers to carry small slips of paper with every command they intend to give entered thereon. By consultation with these notes it is insured that nothing will be omitted.

YOUNG EMORY IN FIFTY REGIMENT

Friends of Cloesen Emory, former Honolulu boy, who is a sergeant in a national guard field artillery regiment in France, will be interested in the following clipping from the Salem Evening News which contains extracts from a letter written by Maj. Frank S. Perkins, commander of the cadet battalion of that regiment. The clipping has been furnished the Star-Bulletin by Mrs. W. L. Emory, the soldier's mother.

"Our regiment has made a fine impression here for discipline and good behavior. We were the first national guard regiment of any kind to land. At every change of transportation coming through (from boat to train and train to camp and camp to boat, etc.), the British officers in charge of embarkation and debarkation at various points were loud in their praises of the way we handled things.

"They said we were the best regiment that has come through, and that, of course, pleased us very much, inasmuch as all the preceding troops had been regulars. We all felt very proud indeed when we marched out of our camp with our band playing and colors flying, and every man's head straight to the front and a perfectly covered column of squads.

"The people all thought we were certainly regulars and said our men looked finer and more serious minded than any they had seen. They said the others had come through rather carelessly, waving their hands to passers-by and exchanging remarks with people on the sidewalks."

OLD SOLDIERS WANTED

FOR UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON—Old soldiers past the age when they are acceptable for line service—men who have at any time served honorably in the army, even those whose last service was during the Spanish war—will be accepted as recruits for the United States Guard, now being organized to relieve fighting troops on home duty. Recruiting officers already are enlisting men. Old soldiers, even up to 80 years, will be accepted if they are physically fit for the work. Men of this type should understand that they are sought by the government. Here before, no men over 40 years of age have been accepted at any recruiting office.

General Pershing has sent his second telegram to the war department that infantry troops should be excellent marksmen before being sent abroad.

AMERICAN OFFICERS COMPEL SAMMIES TO BE VALETS, CHARGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—In a sensational address on the house floor late today Representative Miller of Washington, just returned from the fighting front, charged that there is widespread snobishness by American officers and a general lack of democratic spirit among the troops.

American privates, according to Miller, who said he saw them, polished the shoes of officers.

"No man would ask an American soldier to be his body servant," were he fit to be an officer," Miller shouted. "Officers who are too proud to associate with their men are unfit."

Applause swept the house at Miller's plea for a democratic reform of the American army.

GUARDSMAN GETS MUD BATH AND IS OUT A RIFLE

If any Nuuanu valley water consumer turns on his bathroom tap any of these days and out of the faucet pours a regulation army rifle, the said consumer need not worry about making 1918 water wagon resolution, but by merely returning the rifle to the Philippine national guardsman on duty at the reservoirs earn the thanks of at least one member of the corps.

This particular member was on guard at No. 2 reservoir recently while it was being cleaned out. His duty was to patrol along a slippery main that ran across the mud and sediment of the basin. While strutting up and down the main, his foot slipped and he plumped into the oozing mud of the reservoir. At that point the mud was of a quicksand variety and before long he was buried up to his armpits yelling for help. His rifle floated away and sank, but he didn't care about the rifle at that particular moment. Some of his fellow guardsmen heard his cries and between spasms of laughter managed with the aid of block and tackle to bring him out of the quagmire. But the gun was not recovered.

Now the water is back in No. 2 reservoir and it is this reservoir that is supplying Nuuanu valley. All Nuuanu valley water consumers are asked to watch for the rifle in case it pours out of their taps.

HONOLULU BOY TELLS OF AISNE OFFENSIVE

In a letter to his parents, J. Plait Cooke, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke of Honolulu, expresses the opinion that the allied offensive on the Aisne a few months ago was probably the largest concentration of artillery thus far during the war. For the last six months, young Cooke has been in the transport service in France, carrying ammunition to the front.

The letter reads, in part: "Of course you have read about the big offensive here on the Aisne, so I won't tell you about it, at any rate they would probably censor it if I did. It was the biggest concentration of artillery so far in the war, about 200 guns to the kilometer. They kept up a heavy bombardment for four days before the first attack and then put up a simply terrific barrage fire on the morning of the attack. That morning I talked to a 'poult' who told me his gun (a 75) fired 2027 shots from 5 o'clock the night before to 9 o'clock the morning of the attack. So you can imagine the noise that all of them put together made."

SAYS ARMY LIFE HERE STRENUOUS

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Dec. 2.—Extracts from a letter from James Deming, well known Walla Walla boy, who is now in the 2nd Infantry band at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, written to his mother, Mrs. W. E. Deming, under date of Nov. 16, of this city, may be of interest to the local war family:

"Strenuous exercise and good grub is making us fat, although we are kept busy from 7 a. m. until 6 at night with drills, rehearsals and concerts, and then we are playing for dances two or three times a week.

"The congressmen from Washington, D. C., are here now on a visit and they addressed us this afternoon, giving us a pretty good idea of the war, and believe me few of us realized what war is.

"Was glad to get the box of fruit, as all we have here are of tropical variety and get tiresome.

"There are two Japanese warships in the harbor now and one of them brought the Japanese ambassador to the United States here on a visit. Talk about boats, there are three or four big ones in the harbor all the time.

"The Hawaiian queen died a couple of weeks ago and the body has been laying in state ever since at the palace. The burial will be Sunday and our whole regiment will march in the procession.

"That famous Japanese moving picture star is here now taking a picture. Tell everybody hello for me."

DESPERATE FIGHTING PRECEDES TURKS' SURRENDER OF HOLY CITY

Moslems Suffer Enormous Losses When British Carry by the Bayonet Defenders' Last Line on Ridge Overlooking Holy City

LONDON.—In attacks preceding the surrender of Jerusalem the Turks employed storming troops in successive assaults on Nebi Samuel, north-west of the Holy City, then held by London troops, according to a Reuter despatch from British headquarters in Palestine. The despatch, which was sent by airplane gives details of the capture and the entry into Jerusalem.

The final Turkish attack was preceded by such a heavy shelling that it appeared the enemy was confident the British would be blown off the summit; but all their attacks were repulsed singularly. The Turks had a strong line west, south and north-east of Jerusalem. They were well provided with machine guns and their artillery dominated the crests over which the British should have to advance. Some Turkish guns were placed just outside the city walls, making it impossible to reply to the fire without endangering the town.

Weather Conditions Bad. "A torrential rain made the roads impassable," while a chilly east wind pierced the sodden soldiers to the bone. The problems of supply and transport almost drove us to despair. The camels were unable to keep a foothold on the slippery paths. Nevertheless the food and ammunition supply was maintained fully.

"On the night of December 7, when our attack began, the men moved up under cover of darkness, the attack pivoting on Nebi Samuel, from which the Londoners advanced eastward toward Jerusalem, while other troops ascended the Hebron road, threatening the town from the south.

"They found Hebron evacuated, but encountered resistance around Bethlehem, where the Turks also had posted guns, so that counter battery work would endanger the sacred village. Hence our troops had the disagreeable experience of being shelled without the ability to reply. But they pressed forward and by noon of the 8th were two miles north of Bethlehem.

Turks' Losses Enormous. "The Londoners had a hard task on the steep slopes of the Judean hills, where it was impossible to bring field guns to their support, but some mountain batteries and howitzers rendered magnificent service and by 7 p. m. the morning the Londoners had stormed and captured all the enemy works west of the town. The Turks still held the last line on the ridge overlooking Jerusalem, having posted numerous machine guns in the houses of the Jewish and German colonists in the furthest outskirts of the town. The position was charged late in the afternoon of the 8th. The magnificent feat was crowned with complete success and the Turks were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The survivors bolted to either side of the town. Their losses were enormous.

Turks Fight to the Last. "Throughout the whole fighting around Jerusalem the Turks showed a more desperate spirit and a greater tenacity than in almost any previous fighting. They stood their ground to the last.

"During the night the Turks withdrew to the north and east of the city, and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the mayor and chief of police came out with a flag of truce and surrendered the town.

"Acceptance of the surrender was made formally at noon without actually entering the city, only pickets being posted to prevent surprise. Meanwhile our troops swept through the suburbs northward, being subjected to machine gun fire from the Mount of Olives and Mount Scopus. The ridge of Mount Scopus, north of the city, was stormed with the bayonet and the Turks were cleared from the Mount of Olives.

Big demonstrations of joy broke out when the general advanced to take the surrender of the city. Flowers were showered on the troops and the populace clapped their hands to testify to the joy of deliverance from the hands of the oppressors.

Further north the Turks were established in a long series of trenches around the village of Beitelkes. These trenches were carried with a rush and the British line advanced beyond the village. Welsh troops advancing from the south pushed across the road east of Jerusalem leading to Jericho and thrust back Turkish reinforcements advancing along this road to succor Jerusalem. In the course of all these operations they captured nearly 1000 prisoners. In addition to 700 wounded Turks in hospitals in Jerusalem.

Suffer From Hunger. "The wonderful coordination of all our movements in itself speaks praise for the admirable staff work. Of conditions in Jerusalem I learned that in the early days of the war and the abortive Turkish attacks against the Suez canal, the Turkish losses in pack animals exceeded 45,000 dead from neglect, lack of food and overwork. The people were so famished from hunger that they used to fight for the

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Bankers Notice to Commercial Depositors

(This Notice Does Not Apply to Savings Accounts)

The custom prevailing among conservative banking institutions is to make a nominal charge for the handling of small checking accounts, in order to cover part of the cost incident to the care of same. It is now the practice in various cities on the mainland. The undersigned banks of Honolulu have agreed to adopt the plan.

Therefore, whenever the average balance is below \$100.00, we trust that it will be found convenient to arrange to increase it to at least this amount, otherwise a monthly charge of fifty cents will be made and a charge ticket rendered for the same and enclosed with cancelled checks.

Effective on and after January 2, 1918.

Honolulu, Hawaii, December 18, 1917.

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